(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2075.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1786.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN a man juſt entering into public employment, finds a ſet of intriguing politicians waiting for an occaſion to decide on his principles, as ſuited or oppoſed to their views; when, having on a queſtion of moment exhibited a firmneſs unfavourable to their deſigns, he becomes the object of virulent clamour and inſidious miſrepreſentation; and when in ſpite of every endeavour to eſtabliſh ſuch an independence and conſiſtency of character as might juſtify the confidence placed in him, a cenſure, armed with all the credit and influence of the higheſt rank and authority, is levelled at his conduct in office; the perſon ſo circumſtanced, muſt either betray a mind void of ſenſibility and careleſs of reputation, or be ſuppoſed to ſubſcribe to the charge, if he paſſes it unnoticed: to prevent either of theſe concluſions, I find it neceſſary to lay open to the public a late tranſaction, which has placed me in the ſituation I have deſcribed.

The final admiſſion of claims againſt the ſtate, having on the abolition of the intendant's-office, reverted to the executive board, the commiſſioners for the preſervation and ſale of confiſcated property preſented, in the beginning of April laſt, an account of pay and commiſſion due for their ſervices; which the auditor-general, after ſeveral days examination, had adjuſted and paſſed in the following terms:

"Auditor's-office, 29th March, 1786.

"I have carefully examined all the accounts and vouchers of Clement Hollyday, Nathaniel Ramſey, and Gabriel Duvall, Eſquires, and find that there is a balance due to them of two thouſand two hundred and twenty-four pounds eleven ſhillings and eight-pence farthing, ariſing due to them as commiſſioners for the preſervation and ſale of confiſcated property, as per the foregoing account, including the commiſſion of two and an half per cent on £.35,757 15 9 twice charged; the property having been twice ſold by them, under the orders of the late intendant and others, as appears by the memorandum herewith produced. But as it is a caſe which I do not conſider myſelf fully competent to decide upon, I have not paſſed the account in ſuch explicit terms as is uſual with accounts audited in this office. However, I am of opinion, as the commiſſioners had the trouble of doing the buſineſs twice, without any apparent fault or miſmanagement in the firſt inſtance, that they are entitled to receive both the commiſſions.

"C. RICHMOND, aud. gen."

The cautious manner in which the auditor ſpoke of the commiſſion on the reſales, naturally prompted the board to a deliberate examination of the ſubject; in the courſe of which, it was ſuggeſted by Mr. J. T. Chaſe, that the late intendant had objections to this claim, and having had a conſiderable part in the tranſactions of the commiſſioners, was well qualified to throw light on the queſtion of *miſmanagement*, upon which the merits of the account ſeemed to depend: he was further repreſented to be deſirous of a hearing on the ſubject: it was therefore agreed to poſtpone the deciſion until a full inquiry ſhould be had. Mr. Duvall, one of the commiſſioners, and then a member of the council, readily acquieſced in this diſpoſition, requeſting only that a day might be fixed for the purpoſe: repeated appointments were made, which ſeverally fell through, by the abſence either of Mr. Jenifer, or of ſome of the board. The commiſſioners, weary at length of theſe delays, preſſed the council to take effectual meaſures for obtaining the propoſed inquiry; they received the moſt poſitive aſſurances of a ſpeedy iſſue to the affair. The 18th of July was appointed, and notice thereof given to Mr. Jenifer. It is here to be obſerved, that Mr. Duvall having in the interim reſigned, Mr. Paca was elected to the vacant ſeat, who finding this buſineſs before the board, declared, that having prejudged the caſe, he could not, conſiſtently with his idea of delicacy and propriety, ſit in judgment on it. He was therefore underſtood to have poſitively declined attending the inquiry.

Meeting with Mr. Chaſe on the day preceding the propoſed diſcuſſion, I expreſſed a deſire that he would give his attendance; he told me, that being much engaged in the chancery court, he could not attend. As I really felt, ſo I will venture an appeal to that gentleman, that I diſcovered ſome anxiety to have his aſſiſtance on this occaſion: the length of time which the affair had been depending, the numerous tranſactions to be inveſtigated, and other circumſtances, had cloathed it with a degree of importance, which rendered me ſolicitous to have the aſſiſtance of an experienced and able member: Mr. Chaſe's long ſtanding at the board, and his profeſſional knowledge, entitled him, with me, to this diſtinction: I therefore repeated my application, and propoſed to ſend for him, if the council ſhould be unwilling to act without him. He again declared it was not in his power to attend; and from that moment I conſidered him, as well at Mr. Paca, to have relinquiſhed the examination of the commiſſioners account to the three remaining members.

Early on the appointed day, the governor, the council, and the parties, appeared. It is ſaid by his excellency, that previous to the diſcuſſion, a queſtion was put, whether it ſhould be proceeded to, or delayed until there ſhould be a fuller board: As this fact does not reſt on my memory, I preſume my manner of ſtating it will be excuſed; more eſpecially as I am willing to admit it: certain I am, that neither the governor nor any member deſired to have the buſineſs poſtponed. Mr. Jenifer, before he appeared, addreſſed the board in a letter, the purport of which was, to remind them of a reſolution of the general aſſembly, directing that the accounts of the commiſſioners ſhould be examined and approved by the intendant, previous to their receiving any further commiſſion for their ſervices; he wiſhed to have the council's idea, whether he, in his preſent capacity, retained the authority veſted in him by that reſolution. I will be hardy enough to confeſs, that I found myſelf diſpoſed to treat this application with the contempt which I thought due to a groſs and deſigning attempt on the underſtanding of the board. I do not recollect that any anſwer was propoſed; if there had, it muſt have been in language no the moſt reſpectful, to have obtained my concurrence. As I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this reſolution in another place, I ſhall diſmiſs it for the preſent; only obſerving, that at leaſt a tacit negative was given to the queſtion.

Mr. Duvall being told that the board were ready to hear him, addreſſed them in ſupport of the charge of commiſſion on the reſales. Mr. Jenifer, in his reply, went far beyond what was ſuppoſed to be the object of the inquiry, and purſued a plan of crimination ſo extenſive, that the board began to find themſelves vexed by him with a juriſdiction foreign to the nature of their eſtabliſhment, and reminded him, that it was not their province to inveſtigate and decide on the characters of their fellow-citizens As he inſiſted, however, that his obſervations all tended to eſtabliſh the main point, viz *miſmanagement in the commiſſioners*, the council acquieſced in his mode of inquiry, which of courſe lengthened and changed the nature of Mr. Duvall's defence; ſo that it was not until the fourth day at noon that the examination was cloſed.

Mr. Jenifer, before he retired, reminded the council of his query reſpecting the reſolution before mentioned; governed by the opinion I have already expreſſed, I aſked him, if he could poſſibly think the board ſo inconſiderate as to give their attention four days to the inquiry, without being ſatisfied that they were authoriſed to decide on the claim: finding the reſt of the board ſilent, he ſeemed to think himſelf anſwered, and dropped this very characteriſtic effort.

As it wanted ſomething of the uſual time of adjournment, and as Mr. Wright, who had attended the examination under great inconveniences, was anxious to bring the affair to a concluſion, ſome converſation was held, that ſeemed to lead to an immediate deciſion; which colonel Brice obſerving, declared that he was not perfectly prepared to give his opinion—In addition to his doubts on the merits of the claim, he was not willing to determine the affair until he had ſeen the reſolution mentioned by Mr. Jenifer.—It was therefore agreed to poſtpone the deciſion until the next day, in which colonel Brice's firſt mentioned difficulty was my only motive for concurring: for the reſolution, in whatever terms it might be conceived, was out of the queſtion with me.

I repaired the next morning to the council room, without a doubt on my mind that the matter would be immediately determined, and found colonel Brice and Mr. Wright there; the latter ſeemed very impatient for the governor's appearance, and at length talked of leaving the place, his family being then on board a veſſel ready to croſs the bay, and waiting only for him. I begged him to ſtay a few minutes longer, and went myſelf in queſt of his excellency; not meeting with him, I returned to the council room, and found Mr. Wright's patience exhauſted—Colonel Brice, the ſenior member, ſeeing him on the point of quitting the board, aſked if he ſhould put the queſtion on the account.—Being thus hemmed in between the indelicacy of determining a matter of conſequence without hearing what the governor might have to offer, and the injuſtice, on the other hand, of delaying a deciſion which the parties concerned had every right to demand, I anſwered, that I wiſhed his excellency to be preſent at the determination, and ſhould therefore be for deferring it as long as Mr. Wright could be prevailed on to wait, but that I would not conſent to his departure without finiſhing the buſineſs—he again agreed to ſtay a ſhort time, and at length his excellency appeared. He brought with him the proceedings of the ſeſſion of 1784, among which was the reſolution referred to by Mr. Jenifer, who had by miſtake ſtated it to have been paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion—The reſolution was read, and unanimouſly determined to have become void on the expiration of the intendant's office, and at the ſame time the board received a letter from Mr. Jenifer, acquainting them, that he was convinced he could derive no authority in his preſent capacity from it. The merits of the commiſſioners account were now earneſtly diſcuſſed between his excellency and Mr. Wright; and a wide difference was ſoon diſcernable in their opinions: The few obſervations which I dropped in the courſe of the debates diſcovered me to be inclined in favour of the account: Colonel Brice at length gave us to underſtand that he had not yet made up his mind on the ſubject; on which the governor recommended it to the board to poſtpone the deciſion—I thought the propoſition a very extraordinary one, and I teſtified no diſpoſition to come into it: I was ſtill leſs inclined to it, when I heard colonel Brice declare, that as Mr. Wright and I ſeemed to be ſatisfied of the juſtice of the claim, he thought further delay unneceſſary, and did not deſire it. He went on the principle that the queſtion muſt of neceſſity be determined by the three members who had attended the examination; which being the caſe, the determination muſt ſtill have been the ſame, unleſs a change could in the interim be effected in our opinions, which, conſidering the deliberate manner in which the inquiry had been conducted was an event hardly to be expected. The governor, however, perſiſted ſo earneſtly in his propoſal, that to avoid diſagreeable altercation, I ſignified my conſent to poſtpone the deciſion, provided Mr. Wright would engage to return within a few days for the purpoſe of finiſhing it: This conceſſion, however, was far from reaching the point, for Mr. Wright declared that his affairs would not poſſibly permit him to attend before the 12th of the next month. His excellency now expoſtulated with Mr. Wright, in terms, which however juſtifiable in general, were deemed by that gentleman ſevere and unſeaſonable, in the circumſtances he was then under—to his excellency's pointed remonſtrances, Mr. Wright ſtill objected his utter inability to return to Annapolis within a reaſonable time—ſeeing then not the ſhadow of a reaſon for putting off the deciſion a whole month, and finding no proſpect of an accommodation, I no longer thought of acquieſcing in a delay injurious to the parties concerned, and for which I could have offered no excuſe but an undue ſubmiſſion to the governor's pleaſure.

His excellency, at length, put the queſtion, Whether the account ſhould be then decided on? To which Mr. Wright and I replied in the affirmative, and colonel Brice in the negative—this was what I had by no means expected, as he had repeatedly ſaid it was not his deſire to have the matter poſtponed—he did not even then retract this declaration, although Mr. Wright offered yet to poſtpone the deciſion, if colonel Brice would expreſs himſelf really deſirous of it—he would not do this, but ſaid, that for want of ſatisfaction on ſome points, he muſt vote againſt the account, if it was put to its paſſage. His excellency now talked of with-holding the queſtion, unleſs colonel Brice would explicitly declare for putting it.—Upon which Mr. Wright and I aſſerted our privilege; called for the queſtion, and paſſed the account.

His excellency had declared that he ſhould be under the neceſſity of diſſenting to the determination, if the account was paſſed—his diſſent was a few days after produced, and as that part of it which contains his excellency's objections to the account has been given to the public by Mr. Jenifer, it becomes only neceſſary for me to publiſh (and ſave that gentleman the trouble of circulating) the remainder; which is as follows:

"And laſtly, Becauſe there were only three members of the council at the board; one of whom declared that he had not made up his opinion on the queſtion, although he ſaid that he did not wiſh it ſhould be waved on his account: Notwithſtanding which, the queſtion was inſiſted on and carried, although the propriety of waving it for a few days was by me repeatedly and in vain urged.

(Signed) W. SMALLWOOD."

To clear my conduct and Mr. Wright's from the imputation conveyed by this article of his excellency's proteſt, is the object of the preſent publication —his diſapprobation is expreſſed in terms, which, on the moſt liberal expoſition, will infer a charge of headſtrong and precipitate conduct. That the cenſure is injurious and unmerited, the ſtate of facts I have given, joined to a few remarks I have to make, will, I flatter myſelf, clearly demonſtrate. I have ſhewn, that Mr. Paca and Mr. Chaſe voluntarily relinquiſhed this buſineſs, and I can truly ſay, that by ſo doing they gratified no inclination of mine; I have ſtated their motives upon knowledge, and Mr. Paca's reaſon I conſidered as a permanent one, and to have derived additional force from his not attending the inquiry. A paragraph in Mr. Jenifer's publication of the 11th inſtant, requires me to be more particular with regard to Mr. Chaſe. It is there urged as a concluſive argument for delay, "That a gentleman well acquainted with the laws and their conſtruction, and the only one of the profeſſion belonging to the board, except the gentleman who declined to determine, was neceſſarily abſent upon the duties of his profeſſion on the day appointed for the hearing, but that his attendance could have been had at a future day, to aſſiſt in the determination of a matter of great importance, or at leaſt of ſome doubt." The gentleman here intended is Mr. Chaſe, whoſe acquaintance with the laws I do not queſtion; but I have ſome difficulty in ſubſcribing to his excluſive capacity with regard to their conſtructions, inaſmuch as it ſuppoſes an excluſive knowledge of the common import of language; and when, in the preceding part of this addreſs, I avow his profeſſional knowledge to have had weight with me, my meaning is extended to the degree of general information and experience, incident to the ſtudy and practice of the law. Admitting with this writer that Mr. Chaſe's aſſiſtance was very deſirable, and that it might have been procured at a future day, ſhould not this have been mentioned previous to the commencement of the examination? And is it neceſſary to point out the abſurdity of delaying an objection which applied to the mode of inquiry, till that inquiry was ended? How did it happen that not a ſingle word was dropped reſpecting the incompetency of ſo thin a council, until the examination was cloſed, and Mr. Wright's opinion and mine diſcovered? With what propriety could Mr. Chaſe have undertaken to determine on the claim, without having attended the formal inquiry which his ſuggeſtion on the firſt appearance of the commiſſioners account had occaſioned? Can it accord with the *equal* dignity and independence, proper to be maintained by a member of the council, that he ſhould perform the drudgery of the office, and ſuffer others to ſtep in and over-rule his opinions, merely becauſe they are not agreeable to the head of the board? And what is it that conſtitutes a deciſion at a board, which from its ſmall number does not require the ſettled and formal rules of proceeding neceſſary in large bodies, if the open declaration of a majority is to be held for nothing until the *queſtion* is put?

Theſe queries cannot eaſily be anſwered: I repeat, that Mr. Chaſe and Mr. Paca were diſqualified to vote on the queſtion; and I am greatly deceived if they do not agree with me in opinion. Yet the governor in his proteſt objects to the determination, becauſe there were only three members preſent, and Mr. Jenifer in his letter and publication grounds on the ſame circumſtance the cenſure he is pleaſed to retail. The effect is, that the public are impreſſed with a belief, that Mr. Wright and I, from motives of partiality to the commiſſioners, ſeized an opportunity of holding the inquiry without the knowledge of the two abſent members, and that by a raſh and headſtrong deciſion we laviſhed a conſiderable ſum of public money, which might otherwiſe have been ſaved.

I find it neceſſary to notice another paſſage in Mr. Jenifer's publication already referred to: Mr. Duvall having expreſſed his opinion that a full council would have given the ſame deciſion, is told, that it was an event which he would not have been willing to riſk, and that, had he been of the ſame opinion when the council determined, he would moſt probably (for the ſake of additional weight to the proceeding) have *agreed* that the determination ſhould have been poſtponed. Does Mr. Jenifer then ſuppoſe that the council would have taken their cue from Mr. Duvall, or any man living? The circumſtances attending this affair afford a ſtrong preſumption to the contrary; I mean particularly the reſiſtance made to the governor's remonſtrances. A propoſal from the commiſſioners to defer the deciſion, on motives ſuch as Mr. Jenifer has mentioned, would have been received as an inſult; and the council, if actuated by a juſt ſenſe of their duty, would as ſoon admit an illegal claim, as ſuffer a juſt one to be relinquiſhed, through the fears of the claimant; the truth is, that I neither ſaw or heard from either of the commiſſioners between the inquiry and the determination, nor have I any reaſon to believe, that they were appriſed of the diſpute, reſpecting the paſſage of their account, until it was over.

The merits of this account are, I find, likely to receive a public and ample diſcuſſion from Mr. Duvall and Mr. Jenifer; it was my intention to have ventured on this ſubject ſo far as might be neceſſary to anſwer the ſeveral points of his excellency's diſſent: it would now be ſuperfluous, as the defence of the commiſſioners conduct is undertaken by a gentleman every way more equal to the taſk; of his ſucceſs I have the ſtrongeſt perſuaſion; but whatever may be the event, it will with candid and liberal minds be deemed ſufficient for my vindication, that I thought the claim a juſt one.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, October 16, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"But as *coarſe* iron, ſharpen'd, *mangles* more,
"And *itch* moſt hurts, when anger'd to a *ſore*;
"So, when you plague a *fool*, 'tis ſtill the curſe,
"You only make the matter worſe and worſe.—

THE Delegate admits, that *the Citizen* undertook to prove, that *the Delegate* was an improper perſon to be an elector of the ſenate for *the city of Annapolis*; but it is as contrary to truth, as light is to darkneſs, that he has eſtabliſhed any one fact in ſupport of his aſſertion. *The Delegate* does not believe, that any arguments, uſed by *the Citizen*, could influence the inhabitants of Annapolis to vote againſt *the Delegate*, had he ſolicited the appointment from the city. *The Delegate* never intended to be the elector for Annapolis, but he expected that truſt from Anne-Arundel county, and *the Citizen* himſelf cannot *now* believe, that *the Delegate* ever avowed ſuch a deſign; he denies having ever expreſſed ſuch an intention to any of his moſt confidential friends —As *the Delegate* did not, either in perſon, or by friend, ſolicit a vote, how can *the Citizen*, with any propriety, pretend to ſay, *the Delegate* was mortified at not being elected by the city? "The Citizen has the pleaſing conſolation of having been inſtrumental in doing good to the cauſe of his country, in aſſiſting towards the excluſion of *the Delegate* from being choſen an elector for Annapolis"—What arrogance and vanity! The Annapolitans did not chooſe *the Delegate* as their *elector* of the ſenate (and he verily believes from no other cauſe, but that he did not ſolicit them, and they had *raſhly* promiſed to vote for the gentleman propoſed) and *the Citizen* from thence fooliſhly concludes, that HE contributed to influence the city in their choice —It is an incontrovertible fact, for the truth of which *the Delegate* appeals to the citizens of Annapolis, that *all* of them, even the *principals* and *leaders* of the oppoſition to *the Delegate*, a very few only excepted, have publicly expreſſed their diſapprobation of *the Citizen's* firſt addreſs; and openly diſavowed and cenſured his conduct —If *the Citizen* ſhould dare to deny this aſſertion, he will have more ſhameleſs impudence, than ever was poſſeſſed by any man in this country.

If the *Delegate* had *ſolicited* the appointment of the elector from the city, and had been rejected, and the inference of the Citizen was juſt, that *therefore* he had loſt the confidence of the city; it muſt follow, as he was elected by Anne-Arundel county, that he poſſeſſed the eſteem, and confidence of the county. —The truth is, that the publications of *the Citizen* were only falſehoods, nonſenſe, and impudence; and had not the leaſt poſſible weight with any inhabitant of the city or county.—

"Coxcombs, an ever noiſy race,
"Are trumpets of their own diſgrace"

Can any one believe, that the object and view of *the Citizen* was only to exclude *the Delegate* from being an elector for *Annapolis*? He wiſhes the public to credit this aſſertion, and becauſe the Delegate was not choſen by the city, he aſſumes to himſelf great cauſe of triumph.—Surely if *the Delegate* was an elector for the county, he had, at leaſt, the ſame power to execute his deſigns (if he had any) as if he was elector for the city; and yet *the Citizen*, though *the Delegate* was elected by the county, cries out, "*Unhappy Delegate, mortified at diſappointment*."—What a contemptible, ſtupid, impudent wretch! *The Delegate* was not elected by the city, which he neither deſired or expected, and therefore none but an inſolent fool could conclude, that *the Delegate* could be unhappy or mortified at ſuch an event.—*The Delegate* was choſen by the county, agreeably to his wiſh, and a man muſt be worſe than an *idiot* to believe, that the completion of his deſires could be a cauſe of unhappineſs or mortification.

The Citizen will not continue to "laſh the Delegate, and declines further conteſt."—The *Viper* finds it uteleſs to bite a *file*.—The *Citizen* has ſufficiently proved the truth of the old adage

"That fools to talking ever prone,
"Are ſure to make their follies known."—

The *Citizen* ſuppoſes, and indulges his mind with the perſuaſion, that *his* publications had ſome tendency in excluding the Delegate from the ſenate.—

A fly, all alive,
On a coach-wheel full drive,
What a duſt *I* raiſe to the ſky;
Why *the cit* then reproach,
Since his *party's* the coach;
And HE but the *pitiful* fly.

THE DELEGATE.

Annapolis, October 9, 1786.

LONDON, *July* 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 20.

"THE commercial treaty now negotiating here does not by any means ſeem to be reſtricted to any local ſituation, or to any particular branches of commerce; but equally relates to all the dominions of the two countries; ſo that the preſent arrangements are to be conſidered in the light of a complete ſyſtem of commerce between France and Great-Britain, and may, among other benefits to both, lay a ſyſtem of harmony between them not to be eaſily diſturbed. Hence the peace of Europe may be permanent."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, July 21.

"Orders are come down from London to prepare a fourth packet, to receive the mails next month for Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland, which is the ſecond and will be the laſt this year, on account of the advance of the ſeaſon."

The ſhips now in the courſe of being taken up by the India company are ſeven new ones, and fourteen others that have come home this year from India: of this fleet of twenty-one, twelve are for China direct and home again, two to St. Helena, and one to Bencoolen.

The Aſſurance of 44 guns is ordered to be equipped at Chatham for the Jamaica ſtation in the room of the Janus, lately come home.

The Southamptom frigate, now fitting for ſea at Deptford, is ordered for Gibraltar directly, as is the Solebay, a new ſhip, for the Weſt-Indies.

The duke of Bedford's houſe at Wooburn-Abbey is to be kept open for eight days, on account of his grace's being of age. On Saturday laſt he completed his 21ſt year. Upwards of 4000 perſons dined on the grounds the firſt day, and were entertained in the moſt liberal manner.

July 31. Young Shepherd, the coach painter, was the laſt perſon who made a regicide attempt in England; he endeavoured to kill George the firſt, and when at the place of execution, was offered his life, provided he would aſk the king's pardon: but he diſdained to ſupplicate the royal mercy. Lord Cheſterfield, in ſpeaking of this tranſaction, after having diſapproved the cauſe, compares Shepherd's ſpirit to *Roman heroiſm*.

The life of the king of Pruſſia was twice attempted to be taken away. Once by three of his ſoldiers at a review; and once by a perſon bribed, as was ſuppoſed, by the empreſs queen.

The preſent king of Poland was attempted to be aſſaſſinated in 1771.

A like attempt was made on the late king of Portugal, in 1758.

And a like attempt was made on the late king of France, by Damien, 1757.

NEW-HAVEN, *September* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern region, to his friend in Boſton, dated Auguſt 8, 1786, *on the Ohio river.*

"I have been 200 miles down the Ohio, and up the Muſkingum, with a party of the Delaware Indians, and have ſeen ſuch ſituations, as, with a few ſelect friends, would conſtitute a perfect paradiſe. The air and climate are remarkably fine. In all laſt winter the mercury was not below 40 deg. though with us, if you recollect, it was 14 below the cypher; and ſince I have been here, I have never found it higher than 80 deg. and it is generally 76, in the ſhade, at two o'clock. My health is perfectly eſtabliſhed, which I ſhould attribute to fatigue and exerciſe, did I not ſee the people of this country, who are the moſt indolent in the world enjoying very great health, men, women, and children, and of the latter every little low hut you come acroſs is full enough for ſwarming.

"Reports are frequently made here of ſcalping parties, but are all without grounds. They are circulated by a ſet of men who wiſh for ſomething of the kind, from intereſted views."

PETERSBURG, *September* 28.

Captain Roberts, of the ſhip Lady Randolph, from London, ſpoke with on the 12th of Auguſt, in lat. 36, long. 16, the brig Nancy, captain Lewell, from Philadelphia, bound to Marſeilles, out 28 days, all well.

Captain Johnſon, of the brig Albany, from Glaſgow, ſpoke with at ſea on the 2d inſtant, the ſhip Nonſuch, James Wallace, maſter, from Maryland bound to London, 12 days out, who in a gale of wind ſprung a leak, and hove overboard 93 hogſheads of tobacco. Captain Wallace had ſpoke a frigate who ſaw a ſhip ſuppoſed to be the Waſhington, diſmaſted. She was then in company with the ſhip Charlotte, captain Andrews, all well, and reckoned in 60 W. long. lat. 40, wind E. S. E.

RICHMOND, *September* 28.

A letter from a gentleman in Montgomery county, dated Auguſt 18, 1786, to his relation in Williamſburg, ſays, "A party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be thirty-five in number, on the 14th of laſt month, early in the morning, fell upon the family of a captain James Moore, (who lived in Abb's Valley, on Blueſtone creek) the whole of which, except two hired men who were at work in a field, were either killed or taken, and all his houſes burnt; theſe two making their eſcape alarmed the reſt of the inhabitants, who run together for their defence, and thereby preſerved themſelves from any further damage; which, in all probability, they would otherwiſe have ſuſtained. A company of militia was ordered out to purſue the Indians, and guard the inhabitants when ſecuring their grain, which then ſtood in the fields, but a ſufficient number not going to effect both, and ſome conſiderable time paſſed from the day the miſchief was done, until they arrived at the place, whereby the Indians had got ſo great a ſtart of them, that it was thought proper to decline the purſuit; indeed it ſeems as if it had been unneceſſary, as the number of Indians and

white men who went agreeable to order were nearly the ſame, and unleſs a great advantage could have been obtained over them ſo as to have routed them effectually the firſt fire, they would have tomahawked the priſoners. As the Indians have not ſuffered for this incurſion, and the booty they met with ſo great, perhaps it may excite them to attempt it ſhortly again; this ſeems to be dreaded generally, and, I believe, our fears are not ill grounded. They have nothing more now to prevent them, than they had at firſt, as the militia who were ſent is ſince returned, and not a ſufficient number kept at the place for the protection of that frontier; ſhould this be the caſe, it will ſo intimidate the inhabitants, that the majority will remove themſelves and families to ſome other part of the country for their ſecurity.

"The barbarities theſe ſavages exerciſed on this occaſion were more ſhocking, after having killed colonel Moore, they ſcalped him, beat his ſcull in level with his eyes, with a war club, ſtabbed him in ſeveral places with a ſpear, cut off his noſe, lips and privy parts, and burnt a man up in the houſe; whether he was dead or not, before fire was ſet to it, is uncertain; alſo burnt the head of an infant off, and left a war club ſticking in the head of another, and ſeveral bows and arrows were alſo left. The ſign they made is ſaid by thoſe who pretend to be judges, to be daring and inſulting."

BALTIMORE, *October* 10.

On Wedneſday night laſt, we were viſited with one of the ſevereſt equinoxial ſtorms that has happened here within the remembrance of the oldeſt inhabitants. It continued till Thurſday evening without intermiſſion, attended at times, with thunder and lightning, and the moſt violent inceſſant torrents of rain. About 9 o'clock, the ſtorm abated, when a more alarming terrifying ſcene of diſtreſs and horror began to appear. The waters in Jones's Falls, being then riſen to a very unuſual height, ruſhed down with great violence, ſpreading high above its banks, and "ſweeping the herds and flocks."—All the mill-works, and fences along its margin, ſeveral houſes, and all the bridges, in a few minutes, were carried away. The new Dutch Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, an elegant valuable building, nearly finiſhed, which ſtood at the eaſt end of Market-ſtreet, on the bank of the falls was nearly deſtroyed, the waters having ſwelled ſo high as to ſap the foundation, which cauſed one half of the building, fronting the water, to tumble down.—It has now a melancholy appearance. A large brick houſe, building on the weſt ſide of the marſh, between the upper and middle bridges, was almoſt deſtroyed. A handſome two-ſtory dwelling-houſe, at one corner of Gay-ſtreet bridge, was completely buoyed up, carried acroſs the ſtreet, and finally into the falls, where it was craſhed to pieces, and floated away. Another houſe near the ſame bridge, was removed a few yards, but fortunately afterwards made a ſtand, and repelled the flood. A houſe near the ſame, wherein was a quantity of ſalt was entirely deſtroyed; and a number of others built on the marſh, were in the utmoſt danger; in ſhort, all the dwelling and ſtore-houſes, within its reach, together with that part of Market-ſtreet newly paved, ſuffered amazingly. Some families finding themſelves in danger, were removed with great difficulty. Several human bodies have been found, and others ſtill miſſing.

Among the unfortunate, who loſt their lives in conſequence of this great rain, was a Mr. Boyce, an attorney at law, a gentleman highly reſpected for his many engaging, and good qualities. After dining in Baltimore on Friday, he reſolved to go home to his family in Harford county. As he travelled in a phaeton, he thought it ſafeſt to croſs at a fording-place, a little way north of the town; in doing this, he found the carriage was likely to overſet, which cauſed him to jump out into the water, probably with a deſign to lay hold of ſomething to ſave himſelf from the rapidity of the current, but alas! he was unfortunately diſappointed, and carried down the ſtream.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Friday the 10th of November, 1786, will be run for over the courſe near Annapolis, a ſubſcription PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, except the horſe winning the Jockey Club purſe; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old to carry ſeven ſtone ten pounds, ſix years old to carry eight ſtone ſeven pounds, aged nine ſtone.

On Saturday the 11th of November, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purſe; three horſes to ſtart each day or no race, the winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond day.

No member of the Jockey Club, reſident of Annapolis, or Anne Arundel county, that has not ſubſcribed one guinea to the town purſes, to be allowed to ſtart a horſe, nor will any horſe, mare, or gelding, belonging to ſuch a member be allowed to ſtart.

Entrance the firſt day eight dollars, and for the ſecond four dollars; the horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt, and to ſtart each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

1

October 17, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 10th day of November next,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 520 acres, lying on Rock Creek, in Montgomery county, near colonel Magruder's; there are about 100 acres cleared, on which is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, one 40 feet tobacco houſe, a corn houſe, negro quarter, a good orchard, and about 8 or 10 acres of valuable meadow in graſs, and there may be made 50 acres more with a ſmall expence; the ſoil is equal to any in that ſettlement. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

1 00 7/6 2w THOMAS O. WILLIAMS.

To be RENTED,

A VERY good griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river. Any perſon inclinable to rent may have poſſeſſion in December.

1 00 7/6 3w FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

October 7, 1786.

WANTED,

A PERSON well ſkilled in the buſineſs of an overſeer, particularly in the management of tobacco, and would undertake to overlook three contiguous plantations, with between twenty and thirty working hands, will meet with good encouragement, on application to the ſubſcriber, in George-town. One who underſtands ſomething of keeping accounts would be preferred, and muſt come well recommended for his capacity to manage ſuch an eſtate. 3w

1 00 7/6 JOHN MURDOCK.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately, *Thomas Rutland*
As an overſeer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and underſtands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that underſtands his buſineſs. Inquire of the Printers. 1

LOST, on Saturday the ſixth day of October, 1786, a final ſettlement CERTIFICATE, granted to Archibald Johnſon, jun. ſigned by John Pierce, commiſſioner, and counterſigned by John White, aſſiſtant-commiſſioner, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the date and number unknown; this to to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing, or taking any aſſignment for the above certificate.

w3 1 00 7/6 WALTER JOHNSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a ſtray, a black HORSE, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock ſomething like HB, on the off buttock thus 17, has a ſnip and a ſtar in his forehead, ſhort mane and ſwitch tail, about fourteen hands high, and ſuppoſed to be ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

1

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of t f

12 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Cheſter-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purſe of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a courſe near Cheſter-town, on Wedneſday the firſt day of November next; and on Thurſday the ſecond, the reſidue of the ſubſcriptions will be run for, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding belonging to any other perſon, provided he pays no conſideration for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate if he ſhould win.

The ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay in their ſubſcriptions to the ſecretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the firſt day's race; the riders all to be properly dreſſed. The members of the club are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Edward Worrell, in Cheſter-town, on the day preceding the race preciſely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The firſt day's race will be four mile heats, and the ſecond two mile heats. 6

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

8 Moſt obedient humble ſervant, JOHN PETTY.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

7 THOMAS RUTLAND.

September 30, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 21ſt of October, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling, near the Governor's Bridge,

THE remaining part of the eſtate of Thomas Toſt, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, and houſehold furniture, ſome looms, geers, and ſlays. The terms of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale.

3 SAMUEL JACOB, adminiſtrator de bonis non.

Sotterley, September 29, 1786.

On the firſt day of November next, will be offered for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſeat in St. Mary's county, on Patuxent river,

SEVERAL young negro women, boys, and girls. Credit will be given, on bond and good ſecurity. Thoſe negroes are ſold for no fault, but the proprietor is overſtocked.

3 X GEORGE PLATER.

Annapolis, October 9, 1786.

FROM this day the ſubſcriber intends to quit tavern keeping, and hopes all his old cuſtomers will call on him and pay off their reſpective accounts as he is in very great want of money; he would be very glad, ſuch as cannot pay him would call and ſettle by note or bond.

He begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to keep a boarding houſe by the year, half year, quarter, month, week, or day, as reaſonable as any genteel boarding houſe in town. Any gentlemen or ladies that will favour him in that way with their cuſtom, may depend on his doing every thing in his power to oblige.

2 GILBERT MIDDLETON.

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for reſtitution of, or compenſation for, that part of my confiſcated property which remains unſold.

2 JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, called Beall's Goodwill, the late property of Henry Hunter, deceaſed, which he deviſed to be ſold. 8w

3 THOMAS MORTON.

Prince-George's county, October 2, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell. Any person inclinable to rent it, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall. Also negroes to hire.

2 MARGARET MURDOCK.

October 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at their next session, praying that an act may pass, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the residence of the electors or free voters thereof. 8 w 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the the will of Notley Maddox, late of Charles county, deceased, and to establish our right to lands devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

2 HENRY MADDOCKE,
NOTLEY MADDOCKE.

MRS. SMITH has opened a boarding school for young ladies in Annapolis; she teaches drawing, shell work, tambour, open work, embroidery, crowning, shading, netting, and a variety of fine works; likewise plain work, marking and reading. Mrs. Smith will teach her boarders writing and reading French, and she will pay the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies boarded with her. 2

September, 1786.

THE subscriber, not only long ago obtained a deed, which is not yet recorded, from Edmond Blades, then of Queen-Anne's county, for fifty acres of land, out of a tract called Long Range, formerly in Dorchester, and now in Caroline county, but also had a tract of land surveyed by the name of Casson's Meadows and Vacancy Added, which he has got no patent for, through neglect his reclusion occasioned, he therefore intends to apply to the chancellor of this state, pursuant to the direction of a late act of our general assembly, in order to get his moral right to both the said parcels of land legally confirmed; neither is more than three miles from Choptank-bridge, and surrounding neighbours know what is now said about them, by

2 HENRY CASSON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Burford Cottre, in Charles county, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to have been but little accustomed to riding, eight or nine years old, trots and gallops, has a long hanging mane and switch tail, both of which, as well as her legs, are black: she appears to be with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1786.

RAN away, a few days ago, from the subscribers, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, two slaves, viz. DICK, a very lusty well made mulatto fellow, about 25 years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, beats a drum pretty well, and has been formerly a waiting man; he took with him a light lead coloured country cloth coat with white metal buttons, a short green ditto, a white cloth waistcoat, a red ditto faced with black velvet, a round hat half worn, and common shoes and stockings; he ran away some time ago, when he worked on board a bay craft, by the name of Thomas Webster.

WATT, a stout negro fellow, remarkably black, about thirty five years of age, has lost some of his teeth before, which in some measure affects his voice, has had cross paths lately shaved on his head, to conceal which it is probable, he will shave or cut close the rest of his head, he is an artful fellow, has a down look, and seems confused when examined; he took with him a brown cloth coat, a pair of black breeches, and a variety of cloaths not known. They will perhaps change their names and pass for free men, and it is probable they may have a forged pass. They will probably make for the eastern shore, or for the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania. The above reward, or five pounds for either of them, will be paid for delivering them to the subscribers, or for securing them in any gaol, and giving us notice, so that we get them again, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby warned, at their peril, from taking them on board or employing them.

2 GEORGE MASON,
GEORGE MASON, jun.

George-town, August 29, 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for two inspections of tobacco, at George-town, in the said county. 5 8 w

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Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill seat thereon, and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer, son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appropriate a part of the profits of his estate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.

5 HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel James Tootell, deceased, are earnestly requested to make payment by the 20th of October next, those that do not comply with this request will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand against said estate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting
JOSEPH DOWSON, } administrators.

Several young likely negro women for sale. For terms apply to 6 w

5 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

House Building.

WE, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of scantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms. 8 w

4 EDWARD VIDLER,
ROBERT KEY.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houses,

To be sold at the Printing-Office. 12

September 22, 1786

THIS is to give notice, that sundry of the inhabitants of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington counties, intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for one more inspection for tobacco, at George town, on Patowmack river. 3 8 w

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Anne-Arundel county, August 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the devise made to her by the will of her late husband, John Mercer, deceased, to her and her heirs for ever.

7 SUSANNA MERCER.

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying that honourable body to pass an act to correct and alter a particular course of a tract of land, called Crosman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, so as to include the land purchased by warrant of resurvey. 8 w

7 JACOB WARE.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorising and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state aforesaid.

8 X JOHN HARDCASTLE.

Negro Shoes

FIVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who recieves hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD JEFFSON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Absalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James West, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis. 4

Cecil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w8

7 WILLIAM BROWN.

Charles county, September 19, 1786.

To be leased, for a term not exceeding three years, and possession given the first day of January next,

THE subscriber's store-houses, at the head of Wicomico river, at present occupied by Messieurs Simms and Dyson. For terms apply to Walter Winter, Esq; of Charles county. 3 w

3 X JOHN CAMPBELL.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annnapolis, on the second Thursday of November next, weights as usual, any member of the Club may start a horse, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no consideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate, should he win. The members of the Club are desired to pay in their subscriptions for the present year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the first day of November next, and all those gentlemen who are in arrear are most earnestly requested to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, precisely at twelve o'clock. 9

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-five miles from George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz. Conclusion and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of Conclusion Increased, containing two hundred and twenty nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a small log dwelling house, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the soil of the whole of these lands is well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Cash or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the first day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on interest with approved security. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land by applyigg to Mr. Baker Howard, who lives on the first mentioned place.

3 BENJAMIN REEDER.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, september 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twiford, containing 168; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary outhouses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary outhouses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,
5 ANNE COX, executrix of
Thomas S. Cox.

Caroline county, August 15, 1786.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, praying that an act may pass for the erecting the public buildings of said county at Choptank Bridge. 7

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